EUROPZ

Our general European correspondence, dated in Paris and Berlin, publisher, to-day, embraces very siegrams, to the 13th of June.

FASHIGABLE GOSSIP IN PARIS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE. and stirred the wonder or eavy of the most stole of the nit admirari school to have con sted the immense and brillian: throng that d for three hours on Sunday last through the pe Elysées on their way home from the Bois de ce Imperial, in a carriage and four of his with outriders; the noble and fashionpages; the demi-monde, arrayed in all glery; and a motley assemblage of all ses, professions and creeds, rolled by in a stream carriages abreast, all talking, smiling and lating in the jolliest of moods, while thouwith that arder and abandon all about, do you suppose? It was review nor the opening of another tion, but simply the last great race of the are for such a mass of French people to turn out rely to witness a horse race! The thing has befashionable at last. Lord Henry Seymour, a ing Englishman, labored hard for years to in-Anglo-mania; but the gorgeous display of last rand things he has done for Paris, has blessed it with ment. Besides his august presence and nt race course on the Bois de Boulogne, within 's throw of the capital, and has constructed a ad to it that for every kind of beauty is the finest ve in the world. There is not a pebble to mar its not the race course, therefore, that brings thither any of the monde flegant. That is only a for the display of gorgeous equipages electrifying tollets. Such a spectacle as is impossible in England, simply because metropolitan race courses at Epson and Ason to far (from sixteen to twenty miles) to render the is impossible in England, simply because their metropolitan race courses at Epson and Asson are too far from sixteen to twarty miles by render have equipages and costly dressing possible. The reach of its as sorry contrast to the Avenue de l'imperatrice. The race of last Sunday had an unusual struction. Some ociebrate English horses were bable. This mational countract of the property of the country of the first pursues well lined with renched sold the struction of the first pursues well lined with renched sold to the grand prize, no less a sum than carried off the grand prize, no less a sum than carried off the grand prize, no less a sum than carried off the grand prize, no less a sum than carried off the grand prize, no less a sum than the first price was a full where would have put the nation into mourning; the French were would have put the nation into mourning; the French were would have put the nation into mourning; the French were would have put the nation into mourning; the French was been used to make a first state of the grand prize, no less a sum than the first price was a full were sold the state of the grand prize, no less a sum than the French were would have put the nation into mourning; the her rench of office of last Sunday was soon froption, while the state of the grand prize of satt Sunday was soon froption, while the sum mitgated by the recollection that a French horse a couple of years and there of some of the notation of the fall of the sum of the

ie Emperor of Austria and his Frince minis-form Beust, as well as the Potentials-irlous degrees of the South of Germany, may be whispered and agreed upon g those great folks that it would never do to he paper or trust even to ambassadors. This Much may be whispered and agreed upon among those great folks that it would never do to put on paper or trust even to ambussadors. This is another symptom that Napoleon means to be well prepared for a war with Prussia should it come. It is not expected this year, and may not occur at all; but Bismarck played a shabby trick on Napoleon in 1866 and this account must some day be squared up. There is no doubt the Prussian jockey pledged the Rhenish provinces to France if the Emperor would not interfere in the despoisation of Austria that Bismarck had long planned. The bargain was made. The campaign of 1865 followed, but after the trophies of Sadowa were gathered Bigmarck put his finger to his nose and profanely told Mapoleon that he wished he might get 'em—the aforesaid provinces. Nobody likes being humbugged, and an Emperor likes revenge as much as other people. Still, Napoleon is too wise and cool a man to induge an animosity at the expense of his interests, which simply means he will never make war on Prussia unless France desires it, which is likely, and not then unless he can induce the South of Germany to stand aside, which is probable. Let us drop war for finance. The opposition to the Emperor at home has changed its base. People here have got so tired of the stuff and nonsense, talked for so many years, about liberty of all kinds and varieties, liberty of the press, liberty of the day are forced at last to change the topic and fight the autocrat of the Tuileries behind a new barricade. Instead of yeiping for "more liberty," as they understand it, they now shout for "less expenditure," as they don't comprehend it. With no small industry they have overhead it. With no small industry they have

GERMANY.

Prince Napoleon's Journey-Peace or War-Ancient, Mediaval and Modern Times-The Holy Alliance—The Peace and Liberty League—King William and His Hobby— Bismarck's Retirement-Professo

BERLIN, June 8, 1869. ness of Count Bismarck and the eastern trip of Prince Napoleon appear the only events calling for

The telegraph will have informed you of the movements of his Highness; as to the motives of his journey just as many versions are given by the press as at his previous visit to this city. "He is only going to look after his interest in the Turkish railway," say some, while others assert that the Prince has a political mission confided to him, such as canvassing South Gernany, Vienna and Constantinople to engage allies for a war against Prussia. There are those who amribe the very opposite aim to the French traveller, stying him the spostle of peace, and official journals speak with great of a pleasure trip which the Prince, without any bearing upon politics, has undertaken on his own account. In the same clique, however, it is admitted that the Prince is a close observer and that his predications are eagerly listened to at the

it neace or war, we cannot but own that ours is a nost curious, crazy epoch.

among nations. The Christian Church, with a view of restoring harmony among mankind, erected the civitas Dei and proclaimed the Roman Pontiff the highest arbiter; while the German monarchs, believ-ing in the traditions of the ancient Casars, usurped to themselves that power. But the people and their

since the peace of Westphalia, by the principle of State equality. History shows that in the mediaval ages not less blood was shed by wars than in ancient times. If Henry IV., from 1689 to 1610 King of France, who thought of dividing Europe into four-teen equal States forming, one confederation, with a permanent congress—a plan taken up again in 1716 by Abbé de St. Pierre in his "Projet de rendre la paix perpétuelle en Europe," and in 1796 by the great philosopher Kant, in his satirical "Everlasting Peace"—had not been sent to the grave by the knife of Ravaillac, he would most likely have fought many a bloody war for the sake of realizing his peace projects. In modern times we have seen the Holy Alliance, formed for the purpose of opposing the ambituous uncle of the smart nephew, make an attempt to establish a durable peace. But the same monarchs who founded that alliance looked upon the progress of national life as a breach of the peace, and then, of course, the days of the Holy Alliance were numbered. Since its dissolution Europe has not had less than four wars—1856, the Crimean; 1859, the Italian-French-Austrian; 1864, the Crimean; 1859, the Italian-French-Aust

In connection with this platform of the Second Peace and Liberty Congress, the Central Committee recommends for its debate the following questions:—

accrete form and the duction of national militia, or even of a general duction of national militia, or even of a general ment?

2. How does the economical and social question relate to peace and through peace to liberty?

3. What advantages, with reference to peace and liberty, are gained by separating the Church from the State?

4. How oan the federative principle be carried out on the Continent, and how is the confederation of the United States of Europe to be established?

pleasure of such glorious pastime and sport, the only occupation which renders him, indeed, "happy as a king"—my window is shut, the fair picture I had been dreaming of has faded and disappeared—a dissolving view; in its stead nothing is to be seen but a dreary plain, with deep streams of blood and heaps of ghastiy corpses, pyramids of breech-loaders, Armstrong guns, monitors and torpedoes forming the background.

But having strayed away from the introductory topic, it is necessary to speak of Count Bismarck's sickness, stated by the semi-official press to be of so serious a mature that he is not allowed any exertion, and will retire, previous to the close of the Reichstag, to his estate in Pomerania. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a ministerial organ, says that repeated cases of indisposition, to which, since May, 1896, the Count has been subject, are recognized by his physician as the symptoms of a deep seated chronic graph of the nervous system.

Mr. Bancroft has proposed to Herr von Thiele that the protocol attached to the Bavarian should be embodied in the North German treaty, to remove any discrepancies between the two. This proposition has not yet been replied to, and, as I understand, some reluctance has been shown by the Bund authorities to give it a favorable consideration.

No little pride was caused to loyal Prussians by the arrival of a letter addressed to Queen Augusta, of Prussia, by his Turkish Majesty, Sultan Abdul Aziz. Several generous donations from the latter to the fairs under the protectorship of the Queen for the sufferers of the East Prussian districts had caused her to express in a note, transmitted by the Turkish Minister, Aristarchi Bey, her gratitude to the fairs under the protectorship of the Queen for the Sultan, who politely acknowledges the compliment. The Sultan's letter, "the first which ever a Prussian Queen received from a Turkish sovereiga," says the official paper, "was placed in the archives of the royal house."

A more interesting letter, at least to sensible peopl

cate this, my plain and briefly expressed opinion, to others."

An international exhibition of reaping machines will take place here in the course of this month. Entries have been made by thirty-eight competitors, among which twenty-three are English, four American and eleven from different States of the Continent—a number never yet reached, as at the late Paris exhibition the contest was confined to eleven only. I have not been able to learn the names of the American exhibitors.

Touching the distribution of Prussian decorations no record has been published since 1862. The last, bringing it down to becember 31, 1867, just issued, shows a total of 48,741 knights, including 401 decorated ladies, among whom again two possess the medal for saving life. The notorious murderess, Julia Ebergenyl, was also the fortunate owner of an Austrian decoration, which, after her condemnation, was sent by the tribunal to the prioress of the establishment to which she formerly belonged. This latter converted it into money for masses to be said for Julia's victim.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The British Consul at Calais gives the following statement of the number of passengers who passed through the principal French ports in 1867:—Calais, Tulleries. If each jaunt of a "Pion-Pion" can cause 199,837, an increase of 74,308 over 1866; Boulogne, such serious commotion among the wiseacres in 152,931, an increase of 38,968; Djeppe, 88,294, ap in-199,837, an increase of 74,305 over 1866; Boulogne,

Ostend, 19,707, an increase of 3,810. Total, 476,946, an increase of 168,339.

A curfous correspondence has taken place betwee A curfous correspondence has taken place between
M. Henri Rochefort, the editor of the new satirical
publication, the Lanterne, of Paris, and General Ney,
Prince of Moskowa, or rather between the former
and the Prince's two friends, General de Porton and
the Marquis Latour Maubourg. It arose out of an
article published a few weeks since in the Figaro, on
a picture in the Exhibition by Gerome, representing
the execution of Marshal Ney. The article was
severe on the Marshal, and the two above named
gentlemen demanded satisfaction by arms on the
part of their principal, the Prince. This M. Rochefort
refuses point blank, asserting his right of criticism,
as long as he abstams from publishing any points
that may be converted into a calumnious defamation,
and moreover does not wish to set his confréres a
bad example. So the matter stands at present.
On the 5th of June, the anniversary of the battle of

on the 5th of June, the anniversary of the battle Magenta, the troops encamped at Chalons sent i following telegram to the Emperor and Empress the French:—"The corps d'armée presents their x jesties with the homage of its respect and devote ness," to which the Emperor replied, "I thank y for your telegram and hope soon to be with you."

Several French Deputies suggest the following amendment to the Army bill:—"All male children born in France of foreign subjects, who themselves are born in France and dwell there, must be subject to the recruiting laws."

The Marquis of Hastings, after winning the French Derby, before quitting Paris, left 10,000 francs in the hands of the Jockey Club, of which 7,500 francs are for the poor of Paris and 2,500 francs for the English church at Chantilly.

was Lord Chester, not the Prince of Wales, as erroneously stated in Paris letters to London.

The anniversary of the death of Count Cavour was celebrated in Turin on the 6th with great solemnity. The King was present at the religious ceremony.

The following is a description of the cup given to the winner of the grand prize at the Chantilly races:—
The cup is of oxydized silver, Medicis style, elegantly formed and chased. The handles are represented by horses' heads and the cover is surmounted by a figure of Pictory distributing paim leaves. On the centse of the cup is a tablet of lapis-lazuli bearing the inscription, "Given by the Emperor, grand prize, 1868." The stand is a splendid brown onyx.

In consequence of the discovery of a fraud in military supplies to the troops in Algeria the regimental accountant blew his brains out, a wealthy native merchant committed the hari-kari with a dagger and a cadi or native judge was condemned in a fine of 1,000 francs for destroying registers.

EGYPT.

ily Difficulty. Some statements lately appeared in the European press relative to arbitrary conduct on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt's officials to Prince Hallm Pacina, his uncle. The Prince has since addressed the fol-lowing letter to all foreign Consuls General in Alex-

Viceroy of Egypt's officials to Prince Hallm Pacha, his uncle. The Prince has since addressed the following letter to all foreign Consuls General in Alexandria:—

CHOUBEA, Catro, May 22, 1868.

SIR—I shall not go over the details of everything that has been done to me up till the present moment, and which I have patiently endured, the facts being well known to the public; but as these abuses, instead of ceasing, are continued in such a manner as to justify an apprehension of still worse treatment, I feel bound to bring the following circumstances under the notice of the Consuls General:—

My mother-in-law, the Princess Mumtag Kadin, died on January 9 last, and as her sole helr, according to Mussulman law, I entered the same day on the possession of her property. I gave the instructions for the administration of the real property, and took into my service the establishment of the late Princess. Matters took their regular course, until the 14th of April last, the season when preparations for the wheat harvest are usually begun. On that day my farm balliff was summoned to wait upon the mudir of Garbieh, governor of the province, and he was detained the whole day at the divan without a word being said to him. When evening came my balliff asked permission to return to his business, but he was told to remain at Tanter, and to come to the mudirich the next morning. The same evening, however, while going through the town looking for a lodging, he met a person unknown to him, who tried to quarrel with him, and suddenly setzed him by the collar and cried out for help. The police cavasses at once appeared on the spot, arrested the balliff, put him in prison, and the next morning sent him to the mudirieh, where he still remains.

On being informed of this, I sent on my farm another bailiff, who reported to me that the laborers and other men on the farm had been ordered to refuse to work. My balliff accordingly employed some strangers in their place, but on the 19th of Moharrem, the him the place of the provence of the prov

The last acts of violence being the culmination of a series of arbitrary acts of which I have been a long time a victim, and being anxious that the outrages committed on my servants should not eventually reach my own person, I wish to place myself under the moral protection of your powerful authority, until the Sultan, my august sovereign, in whose justice I put my whole confidence, deigns to take action on this statement, which I have submitted to the appreciation of his exalted wisdom. HALIM.

THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND PERS AND CHILE.

The following petition has been presented to Congress and referred to the appropriate Committee To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, the memorial of the undersigned merchants and shipowners of the city of New York respectfully

the memorial of the undersigned merchants and shipowners of the city of New York respectfully prays:

That your honorable body would, by resolution or such other action as may be proper in the premises, deciare and establish as a principle governing the relations of the Enthed States with other nations at peace with this country, but which, as between themselves, may have been at war, that whenever hostilities between such beliberents shall have ceased for so long a period of time as to raise the presumption that they will not be renewed, which period your memorialists would suggest should not, unless in exceptional cases, exceed one year, the state of war shall be deemed at an end so far as the government and citizens of the United States are concerned, notwithstanding the absence of any formal treaty or declaration of peace.

Your memorialists respectfully assert and cialm, on behalf of the commerce of the United States, which has suffered so recently and severely from the lax observance of the obligations of neutrality on the part of other nations, that, while all the duries and restrictions imposed by our neutrality laws are to be duly observed and enforced during the peniency of actual hostilities between nations at war with whom we are at peace, according to the uniform and established policy and course of our national government, it is unjust and oppressive to continue their operations indefinitely and without limit, after hostilities have ceased and peace has been practically restored; and that, upon sound principles of international iaw, the action sought by your memorialists should form a part of the code regulating the relations of this government with all other Powers.

The action of the Executive and of Congress, in 1825, in recognizing the independence of the South American republics after they had established it as a fact, although never conceeded by Sanka affers and a contract of the south American republics after they had established it as a fact, although never conceeded by Sanka affers and th

The action of the Executive and of Congress, in 1822, in recognizing the independence of the South American republics after they had established it as a fact, although never conceded by Spain, affords a just precedent for similar action at this time, when war, commenced in 1864 between Spain and the republics of Peru, Chile and Ecuador, and was prosecuted, with more or less activity, until May, 1866, has since then, and now for upwards of two years past, entirely ceased, with no prospect of resumption.

sumption.

Your memorialists submit that it is the right of our citizens to deal with either of those Powers neretofore belligerent or with their citizens or subjects upon the same footing and to the same extent as if a formal treaty of peace had been ratifled and ex-

npon the same footing and to the same extent as if a formal treaty of peace had been ratified and exchanged.

Your memorialists, therefore, submit this subject to the favorable consideration of your honorable body and arge the necessity and propriety of prompt and decisive action, as above prayed, in favor of the commercial rights of the citizens of the United States.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

John D. Jones, President Atlantle Mutual Insurance Company; John A. Parker, Vice President Great Western Insurance Company; T. P. Paulison, Vice President Sun Mutual Insurance Company; Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual insurance Company; John K. Myers, President Pacific Mutual Insurance Company; John H. Myers, President Commercial Insurance Company; John H. Lyell, President New York Mutual Insurance Company; Francis Skiddy, C. P. Fischer, Howland & Prothingham, Snow & Burgess, Spence, Montague & Co., Charles Luling & Co., Sutton & Co., James W. Elwell & Co., Weston & Grey, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Nesmith & Sons, Dabney, Morgan & Co., Moody & Telfair, Howland & Aspinwall, R. P. Buck & Co., Challes Marshall & Co., Ransell Surges, George Howes & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., merchants and Shipowners of New York.

New York, June 10, 1868.

CUBA.

The steamer Eagle, Captain Greene, from Havana Huertas will please accept our thanks for the promp delivery of our files and despatches.

A New Method of Imposing on American Ship-masters—A Bank to Collect Taxes and Wherefore—Slave Appeals—General Items— The Rains—Tobacco Crop. HAVANA, June 20, 1868.

connage dues were imposed on vessels loading a full cargo of molasses, or, in other words, with no other produce than molasses. In 1864, you will recollect, there was a change, and all vessels that arrived in ballast and loaded nothing but molasses have had to sarily declared his cargo to consist of muscovado molasses. The law for the fifty cents per ton relates to molasses in general and that for the two dollars per ton to any produce but molasses. The Custom House officers took advantage of the captain or consignee having signified more than was requisite to exact the highest rate, in violation of the last regulations. Fortunately it was a small vessel. Her measurement being 135 tons, the tonnage dues according to law at a fity cents should have been \$67 50, but imposed at \$2 amounted to \$270, thus making a difference of \$202 50 against the vessel, which was paid under protest, and the Consul has reported this scandalous imposition to the Department of State, with a copy of the Custom House regulations in Spanish and English. It now rests with Mr. Seward to get this seen to before the imposition be extended to the datriment of American shipowners and others of our citizens trading with this island. Meanwhile shipmasters and others should take warning from this case, because, although hundreds of vessels have, before the J. M. Burns, taken muscovado molasses without being subjected to a higher rate of tonnage dues than fifty cents, the authorities here will in all probability assume the present case as a favorable precedent for future impositions and charge four times the rate called for by the law, as has been the case with the J. M. Burns, it is becoming more and more manifest that the crusade is against American shipping. When shall

present case as a tavorance precedent for future in positions and charge four times the rate called for by the law, as has been the case with the J. M. Burns. It is becoming more and more manifest that the crusade is against American shipping. When shall these persecutions and impositions cease? American shippomers may await a reply from Washington city; but they need expect nothing from the Cuban authorities, because our merchants lack the necessary energy to represent these cases of impositions in the proper quarters.

The Gaceta Official of the 16th contains details of the arrangement made by the government and the Banco Español for the collection of the direct taxes. This measure has long been suggested, and cannot but meet with general approbation. The intendencia is always in the bank's debt for a considerable amount and has no better means wherewith to diminish it. The Intendencia will effect a material economy, while the bank could not have a better colleteral security for its continuous advances to government than the income tax. The operation commences on the 1st of July next and is to continue for four years. According to the official returns of taxation from the seven departments, or administrations, in this island the amount collected during the past month of May amounted to \$1,060,137, against \$632,998 during the same month last year, thus exhibiting an excess of no less than \$436,139, to which latter Havama alone has contributed \$236,097.

A decree dated the 14th has been published, which extends the right of appeal on the part of the slaves as well as their masters to the Governor and Lieutennat Governor of this Island, and in certain cases to the Captain General. It increases the privileges granted by instructions of January 28, 1868, and royal decree of June 27, 1867.

On Monday the Captain General, accompanied by starf, left Guanabacoa for Batabano, and immediate-

throwh out and state it to death.

The two Perezes, noted highwaymen, were killed the other day by the rural police at Lechnagas, jurisdiction of Remedios. Fifteen of Domingo Barreto's band were recently captured and taken to Puerto Principe. Vicente Brochero was killed by the general Vicentee.

Mr. Wellace, American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, has applied to the Consul General at Havana for leave of absence on the score of bad health.

The accounts from all parts of the country confirm the destruction of property caused by the great fall of rain and the overflow of rivers. Many of the estates have been completely inundated. Most of the sugar cane, however, will have been out previously, as the season is already far advanced. On the whole, very few will have any more grinding, and the crop may be considered at an end. The yield, so far as can be judged, already exceeds that of the former crop by fifteen per cent—it may yet turn out larger before the year is over. Despite the magnitude of this year's exports to date, the stock on hand exceeds that of previous seasons. The total export by the 31st December may foot up 2,500,000 boxes, which, assumed at an average value of \$1s\$ per box, exhibits a gross income of \$45,000,000.

The tobacco crop has also turned out splendidly, especially in those districts where the best description is produced. The export from this port exceeds twenty-six thousand hundred weight, offering an increase of twenty per cent when compared with shipments to this date last year. The increase in the export of the contraction of the export of the centre of the export of the increase in the export of cigars is sixteen per cent.

twenty-six thousand nundred weight, onering an increase of twenty per cent when compared with shipments to this date last year. The increase in the export of cigars is sixteen per cent.

The continued heavy arrivals of tonnage in all parts of the island has caused a further decline to \$1 per box, United States currency, for north of Cape Hatteras. For Europe the market is weak at 46s. to 50s, for orders. There is tonnage enough to take all the stock that can be shipped in three months.

The sugar market closes tolerably firm at 7½ reals for No. 12, and 7½ reals for fair refining.

A fair business has been done in exchange. London closes at 11½ premium. Paris 1½ discount. United States currency 29½ per cent discount.

MEXICO.

Mexican Crimes, Criminals and Justice—The Yucatan Troops—Exiles—General Summary of News from all Sections of the Republic— Railroad Schemes for the Northern Sec-tion—The Late Cabinet Crisis—Full Particulars. MEXICO, June 10, 1868.

Of course we have our usual kidnappings, rob-beries, murders, assassinations, &c. What city or country does not? Mexico City can figure up for the month of May only 1,407 arrests, according to her official reports, while the press of the capital has its customary record of all manner of crime. We have, on the one hand, the death of Generallandrade, late secretary of the Governor of Puebla, from the effects of wounds received at the hands of Mr. Manuel Aspiroz, a member of the city council of Puebla; and, on the other, the pardon of Sergeant Isidoro Rodriguez by the President for the part taken by him in joining the revolutionary forces of Aureliano Rivera. How-ever, we have to record that it is very uncertain what, if any, punishment will be dealt out to Domingo Benitez for his attempted robbery of a jeweiry establishment and his murder of several per-sons who attempted to arrest him in his flight, crimes committed some months since upon the persons and property of foreigners. It is very evident that a powerful effort is being made in every quarter to prevent the dispensing of justice in this case, as already weeks and months of delay have been effected, and talented legal advisers defend him. The late worthy example of forgiveness set by President Juarez has been beneficial to our distinguished and New Yorkknown Governor, Juan José Baz, who lately engaged in a personal encounter with two men and a woman on the grand Plaza, he receiving the worst of the fight, which was only terminated by the police taking the entire party to the lock-up (not including disciplination of the control of the control of the control of the combatant did not meet with fair play, the baldness of Juan Jose's cranium not admitting of hair-puilling or other feminine methods of warfare. After a temporary imprisonment the Governor exercised his authority and his clemency and ordered a jail delivery in their cases. Antonio Noricgalmakes a descent upon Real del Monte and carries of money and property. The mails are robbed in the State of Michoacan; Negrete, Rivers, Julio Lopez, Betanzos and others are on the war path, and Mexico is still on the high way to self destruction.

The troops and their commander, General Alatorre, who have been employed since December last in suppressing the rebellion in Yucatan, have returned, and the latter is spoken of as the possible successor of General Diaz in the command of the division of the East. Although the troops remained but a few hours in Vera Cruz, in transit to Jaiapa, they seemed particularly susceptible to the comito. Two officers and fifty-four men were attacked by the disease shortly after leaving the city. General Jimenez has arrived here from Guerrero, and it is expected he will receive executive pardon.

The manifesto of Marquez, which was published in

about to avoid the persecution with which he pre-tended to be followed on the part of government, by going to the United States to reside for two or three years. Br. Larraxabal finds himself in trouble, the result of not obeying the injunctions of the govern-ment which were to leave the country by the last steamer. Having wandered northward the authori-ties apprehended and brought him here. he arriving on the 6th of this month. He will now in all proba-bility be escorted out of the country.

The news from Gampeohe in regard to the utter annihilation of the seven hundred men, with their commander, Colonel Leandro Dominguez, is con-firmed.

An extraordinary instance of military rigor has been exhibited in the recent court-martialing and sentencing to prison for four months of Colonel Jose Maria Alatorre, charged with using disrespectful lan-Alktorre, contriged with namigainespectual namications, to the government treasurer.

communication from Governor Pesquiers, of the of Sonors, dated Hermostillo, April 23, ances the practicability of navigating for a greater no of the year the river Yaqui for a distance of a and a half miles to Buena Vista, a town cast-

improvement. We see it noted that by the Virgo and a sailing vessel one hundred and fifty tons of railroad iron have arrived here for the so-called Zangroßez mule road to Puebla via Jalapa. The Democrat of Jalapa, refering to this enterprise, says that the merchants of that place are not disposed to interest themselves in it.

In it.

In the Siglo XIX., Mr. Edmund Stephenson, an Inglish resident of the State of Zacetecas, proposes a plan for the construction of a railroad from the Rio Bravo to Mexico, and a branch running to the Pacific, over pretty much the same route as that described by Mr. Anson Bangs in his recent project. Mr. Stephenson proposes that the different States through which the road shall run or corporations shall build each its own portion, raising the funds therefor through the Legislatures and subsequently consolidated.

through which the road shall run or corporations shall build each its own portion, raising the funds therefor through the Legislatures and subsequently consolidated.

The International American and Mexican Railroad Company, organized in New York city to build a road from Mexico city to Tuxpan, is represented here by its superintendent and several American gentlemen, who have arrived out here as engineers. Tuzpan is said to be a remarkably healthy place, and has been some time since selected by an American colony as a place of residence. This colony has been increasing for the last year and a haif, and especially during the last six months. The superintendent of the Tuxpan Railroad is now in treaty with Mr. Vicente de la Fuente for the purchase of a suitable building for the offices of the company and in which to establish a bank, which, it is announced, will be a feature additional to the railroad enterprise. Negotiations are also stated to be under way for the purchase of an available piece of ground for the depot within the city and near its finest park. I also am informed that a contract for the ties of this end of the road, which is to be immediately built, will soon be completed, and that an abundance of competent engineers and railroad contractors are now here awaiting the actual commencement of the labor, which will take place upon the arrival of General Rosecrans, the appointed engineer in-chief, who is expected. It is a notorious fact that the Congress in no way interfered with the concession, as with others, and there is no reason why the road cannot be immediately pushed to completion. The line to Tulancingo is thirty-three leagues, and must be completed in one year.

Ygnacio Mariscal, late Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico in the United States, is nominated by several influential parties and by the press to a seat upon the Supreme Court. This gentleman has for a year been filling the first seat in the Cabinet of President Juarez as Minister of Relations, and by special permission of Congress has been suff

Mr. Lerdo has agreed to accept the situation, at least for the present, and that President Juarez contemplates a trip to Oajaca, his native State, to recruit, thus leaving Mr. Lerdo as acting President. In the meantime Mr. Ospiroz, who has been connected with the office of Foreign Relations for some time, will, so far as lies in his power, perform the duties of the office, at least till the President shall either decide to appoint a new minister, or the Congress, which meets in the month of September, shall discover some unknown method of coming to the relief of the President and Mr. Lerdo.

dent and Mr. Lerdo.

Señor Martinez Castro, Minister of Justice, is believed to have resigned, and the resignation of the
whole Cabinet is spoken of as possible, in order to
enable President Juarez to be untrammelled in the
selection of a new Cabinet, which the opposition desire, but which he probably does not. A new minister would only have the effect to create opposition
in other quarters and could not possibly benefit the
country. Mr. Romero's name is prominently mentioned as successor of Mr. Lerdo, if there be any.
Mr. Prieto, one of the most prominent of the opposition, published in the Monitor the following sort of
a manifestation or gjorification on this subject:—
Yesterday, according to the regulations of the Supreme
Court of Justice, the citizen, Sebastian Lerdo de Fejado
asked for permission to continue in the office of Minister of
Relations. The discussion which this business gave rise to
resulted in the following votes:—In favor of the permission,
citizen magistrates Lafragua, Velsaquez, Garcia Ramirez,
Odas and Zavaa. Opposed, Ogazoa, Riva Falacios, Cardoso, Castillo Valesquez, Simon Guzman, Leon Guzman and
Altamirano. In consequence Mr Lerdo will vacate the min-

ST. THOMAS.

Danish Man-of-War Dagmar-Diving Opera tions-American Naval News.

ST. THOMAS, June 15, 1868, ess continues very duli; very few vessels port. The Danish war steamer Dagmar arrived on the evening of the 13th from St. Croix, and returns again to-day with the mails from Europe.

Messrs. Murphy Brothers are nearly through diving out the goods from the Liverpool steamer Colombian and will soon commence to try and remove the said steamer and the ship British Empire. The goods dived up they have been selling from \$10 a \$20 per bale. The dock still remains in the same position and is about being abandoned.

The United States Admiral's ship Contoocook is at St. Croix, and the United States steamer Monongahela, which was driven ashore during the earthquake of the 18th of November, is now attoat and is expected over here to-day, and will then proceed home.

HORSE NOTES.

The purses for the July meeting at Narraganset filled remarkably well. There are fourteen entries for the 2:45 purse, nine for the 2:37, six in the 2:32

and ave in the 2130 purse.

The excitement in relation to the Mountain Boy and Lady Thorn trot is becoming intense in this city, and we must have a trot between them here. The American Jockey Club have added another at-

and we must have a trot between them here.

The American Jockey Club have added another attraction to the summer meeting programme by giving a silver pitcher for gentlemen jockeys with welter weights. This will be the last race of the meeting.

Who is the original Brewster? and which is the original Brewster wegon? There appears to be as much dimeulty to ascertain which is the original Brewster now as there was formerly to find out the original Jacobs.

Mr. Dye's pair, Benton and mate, are fast and pleasant drivers.

Mr. Gillies has mated his black Hambietonians. By the way they few past the Club House yesterday we should think they could demolish 2:40, sure.

Del. Leadbetter, with Pollywog, and "Bob," with his chestnut pacer, had a fast and friendly trial on the Harlem lane the other morning.

Paul Pry, the champion sleigh horse of Boston, has been turned out for the summer, and is enjoying his oftum cum dig, on the farm of Mr. Weish, at Chestnut Hill, Pa. Flora Temple and foal are also there and fast this season. Dan Mace put an edge on him.

G. M. Ferguson drives his beautiful team Phil Sheridan and Lully Hitchwell daily. They kick up quite a dust when at the top of their speed.

Mr. Makewen's colt, by Toronto Chief, dam Stella, has been sent to the Fashion Course for improvement.

May Queen, the trotting mare, salls for California

after leaving the city. General Jimenez has arrived here from Guerrero, and it is expected he will receive executive pardon.

The manifesto of Marquez, which was published in New York on the 26th of April, or thereabouts, has been sent to the Fashion Course for improvements been received here, and, of course, meets with comments from the press.

The memory of Ocampo was duly celebrated in the city of Puebla on the 3d of June.

General Huerta is abnounced by the Monitor as

bearen a dore Vanderbiit should put a more vanderbiit should be bearen bearen vanderbiit should be vanderbiit should put a more vanderbiit should

BREACH OF FROM SET OF THE STATE on of the Superior Civ

REAL ESTATE MATTERS

The following sales of real estate took place y

each.
Ten lots adjoining above. Bought by Mr. Smith, \$419 each
Two lots on the corner of Henry street and Jackson ave
nuc. Bought by Mr. Shelby, \$420 each.
Five lots adjoining above, each \$410. Purchased by Mr.
Huber.
Five lots adjoining above, each \$420. Purchased by Mr.
Shelly. Schmidt.
Two lots on the corner of Jackson av. and Fourth st., each \$410. Purchased by Mr. Richardson.
Six lots adjoining above, each \$408. Purchased by Mr.
Winship.
One lot on Fourth st., adjoining above, \$300. Purchased by Mr. Richards.
Twelve lots adjoining above, each \$290. Purchased by Mr.
Smith.
PLAINFIELD. N. J.

Smith.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

One lot on Prospect avenue, opposite Washington avenue, 100x270.5. Purchased by W. H. Lawrence for \$2.5.

One iot adjoining, 100 by 27 89. Purchased by A. H. Power for \$266.

One lot adjoining, 100 by 28 73. Purchased by A. H. Power for \$206.

One lot adjoining lot, 100x295.5. Purchased by W. H. Laurence for \$200.

One lot on Prospect av., opposite Grove st., 100x290. Parchased by A. Milet for \$295.

Official Transfers of Real Estate Yesterday.

15th at, n. 102.5 ft of Irving place, 13.6x163.8.
34th at, n. a, 25.0 ft e of 10th av, 50x88.9.
37th at, n. 325.6 ft e of 5th av, 31.5x89.9.
43d at, n. a, 355.ft e of 3d av 60x160.5.
47th at, n. a, 325 ft e of 7th av, 18.5x160.5.
54th at, n. a, 325 ft e of 7th av, 18.5x160.5.
56th at, n. a, 325 ft w of Lexington av, 16.10x160.5. 10th av, w a 50.2 ft n 45th st, 35.1.100.

LRASH BROOKDED IN NEW YORK

27th st, West, No 141. One year.

10th av, No 550, store floor, three years, per year.

10th av, no 850, store floor, three years, per year.

10th av, no 87th st, 50x100, five years, per year.

10th av, no 87th st, 50x100, five years, per year.

10th av, no cordinate in English of the State of Transwers in English of the State of Transwers, and the State of Transwers, and the State of Transwers, and State of Craham av, 35x100.

10th average in the State of the State of Transwers, and State of State, and State of State, 25x100.

11th st, and 25x10x10 on of 7th av, 25x100.

11th st, and 25x10x10 on of 7th av, 25x100. 151.8

NEW LOTE
Lots 270, 271, 114, map Belleplaine.
TRANSFERS IN QUIENS COUNTY—FLUSHING
Bradford av, n s, 475 ft w of Jaggar av, 25x100.

x106 7th av, n s, lot 1,091, Wakefield, Demarcat to ______ Box 103. Stevens av. e s, lots 119, 120, John Stevens, Bax135.
Cortlandt st. n s, lot 321, West Mt Vernon, J B Page's,
78x129. Tex 129
14th av., c. s., lot 998, Mt Vernon, J Knight's, 100x166...
12th av., w. s., lot 978, Mt Vernon, H V Sigier's, 100x166...
3d av., c. s., lot 98, Mt Vernon, P Margraft, 100x166...
Broadway, c. s., lot 9, K F Page's, 25x100.
F st., w. s., lot at friengton, 50x100.
Road from Hastings to Sawmill river rd, w. s., J Stynns,

F s., w s. lot at Ivington, 30:110.

Road from Hastings to Sawmill river rd, w s. J. Stynns, 3:53. acres.

29,008

Boston road, e s. about 2 acres, sheriff's sale... 29,008

Boston road, s s., Henrieita Barnum's, 5,250 square ft. 2,002

185d st, s., North New York, lot 475, L. B Brow's, 35

1100.

128M st. s. s. North New York, lot 475, L. B Brow's, 36

1200.

128M st. s. s. North New York, lots 1.104, 1.105, 1.105, 1.106, 1.107, 1.

Marion av. s. 2ast recond. of 108, 128, 129, 120, Prospect
Hill estate, 180250.

WHETCHESTER.
Williamsbridge road, lot 87, Olinville, H C Johnson's,
100 feet front.

WHITE PLAIRS.
Highway to Mamaroneck, J M Hall's property, 13%
acres.
Highway to Mamaroneck, J M Hall's property, 13%
acres.
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acres.
Highway to Mamaroneck, J M Hall's property, 13%
acres.
Kingsbridge road, n s. Charles Drake's, 15x18.

ZOO TRANSPERS IN RESEX COUNTY, N J.—RECONSTRILL.
Turnpike road, w s. W A Freeman's property, 162x174.8, 3,000
ORANOE.

Hill st, cor Orchard, 68.3x100.

EAST ORANGE.
Grove st, John H Halt's property, 100x256.

JAMP Pulaskt st, es, 171.8 ft of Susses aw, 41.8x110.

Middleville to ConnecticulFarms cond., J Selita's premises 2,000
Middleville to ConnecticulFarms chank st, 38:100.

Augusta st and Landan alley, ne con, 80x75.

Sell Middleville to ConnecticulFarms thank st, 38:100.

New York av, n. s, 48:10 ft for Malk st, 38:100.

New York av, n. s, 48:10 ft fron Amily st, 50x100.

New York av, n. s, 48:10 ft for Malk st, 38:100.

TRANSPERS IN HUDSON CHY.

South st, s. a, 10 ft s of 2d st, 3x80 (irregular)
Sto

RUBBON CITY.

South st, s s, lot 62, block 6, city map, 25x100

Lot 57, block 6, map Chelsea, 25x100. Henry place, lots 121 to 126 inclusive, blk 4, ea 25x100...
Pierce av, lots 118, 114, 115, 116...... Road 100 from Union Hill RR, adj Jas-Carroll's, 50:100.

th st, w s, lots 5 and 5, map North Union, 50:100.

Lots 13 and 22 Danielson's property, 25:100.